Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society

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The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

Founded 1991

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Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the editor.

On the cover...

The 1877 Indian Cent is the most coveted date in the Indian Cent series. In this issue, Rick Snow traces the die states of the business strike issue and updates known information about this date.

Image by Rick Snow

Special thanks to Heritage Auctions for printing this issue of Longacre's Ledger

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Longacre's Ledger

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Submission guidelines

If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

- √ If you have internet access, you can send text to the editor's e-mail address below. Unformatted text or MS Word preferred.
- √ You may also send files and images on a CD-W disk or other storage device to the editor's address below. Storage devices will be returned upon request.
- √ Images of materials can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.
- √ Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

Submission deadlines

Please submit all articles, letters, columns, press releases, advertisements no later than the following dates to assure inclusion:

Issue	Deadline	Show issue
#76 2009 Vol. 19.2	July 1, 2009	ANA 2009
#77 2009 Vol. 19.3	December 1, 2009	FUN 2010
#78 2010 Vol. 20.1	April 1, 2009	CSNS 2010
#79 2010 Vol. 20.2	July 1, 2010	ANA 2010

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President's Letter
By Chris Pilliod



This is my 33rd letter as President. The economy still dominates discussions in the break room here. Our sales in the specialty metals business is off by almost half in some sectors—even worse in the automotive division. People often say the major automotive makers no longer use specialty alloys in their cars. But this couldn't be further from the truth. Fuel injectors and valves require specialty stainlesses to withstand the constant high temperatures and beatings they take during service. Regular carbon steel would last about 500 miles before they would look like Swiss cheese in that environment. The same with fuel injectors—not only do they have to be corrosion resistant they must be extremely wear resistant—that little thing is sitting there fluttering away the entire time the engine is running. So the alloy of choice is not entirely different than what the Mint employs as die steel alloy. In fact the alloy generally preferred by fuel injection applications has been trialed as die steel by the US Mint but was deemed inferior to standard chemistry material.

Sometimes to get my mind off the dismal economy, I'll take a lunch break. What I have found over the years since moving to Pennsylvania is how popular the flea markets are. They seem to be ubiquitous, especially in Lancaster County a few miles south of us. Several of them are home to coin dealers, who set up a table much like you would see at a coin show. Except instead of being situated adjacent to a fellow coin dealer, they might be next to an Amish lady peddling pretzels or produce from their farm. And of course, there's T-shirts everywhere. Most of the patrons are there buying produce, spices and clothing, and if they stop by a coin dealer's table it is usually just to pick up a State Quarter or Presidential Dollar.

One thing that really gets me is some of the vendors, including a couple coin dealers, set up outdoors, probably to get a better table rate. But man during the winter it is just brutal. I don't know how they do it. I remember one outdoors dealer having some nicer Indian cents which I was interested in. It was January and even though it was sunny, the wind was howling and just tore right through me. I told him to hold the Injuns until I got back. "Going to an ATM?" he queried. "No," I replied, "I need treatment for hypothermia." One such flea market is in Adamstown, about 9 miles south of our plant. It was about 10 or 15 years ago when one of the flea markets here was in the national news for a merchant selling an old painting for $5 or so. The purchaser had liked the frame and planned on re-using it. But when he was tearing the backing off, guess what fell off from behind the frame? An original copy of the Declaration of Independence! I didn't realize it but apparently our forefathers had signed multiple copies of the Declaration of Independence to tag along back to each of the original states. They guy must have fainted when he laid eyes on it!!!

The copy eventually went to auction where it hammered for $4 or 5 million!!! What a cherrypick… and it wasn't even Bill Fivaz!

I myself have had some real good finds at the local flea markets in the past, but nothing like that. I often gravitate to one dealer from Lewisburg, PA who drives down to set up at Adamstown. For some time last year he was buying from an elderly customer's collection who apparently back in the 40's, 50's and 60's had the wisdom to purchase and specialize only in low mintage issues from the 19th Century. In some cases as you know, Grey Sheet is right on pricing for some, but for many others Grey Sheet has not nearly kept up. Furthermore, for some issues Grey Sheet is accurate for certain grade levels but can be significantly off for higher grade levels.

For example, he had two 1891-O Seated Quarters, one was a VG and one was a choice original XF. He sold them both at 10% back of bid. I then sold the VG for about bid, but kept the XF to show some Seated friends. They all said the same thing… they rarely see that issue above VF or XF and offered well over sheet for the piece, but I kept in and just threw it in my nicer "Type Box". The same with "S" mintmark Seated issues from the 1860's… these are very popular and bring over sheet.

It's funny, but this guy always seems to have counterfeit silver dollars in his junkbox. I've known for a long time that Pennsylvania is a hot bed for US coin counterfeiting activity, and these may be leftovers trickling into his box. Most are Peace Dollars of the Chinese sort with noticeable rotated dies on the reverse. But occasionally, there is a nice contemporary job which I always scoop up.

If I go out on Wednesdays, it is up to Leesport about 6 miles north of the plant. Dave Fisher, a friend from Bethlehem, sets up there and always has a nice display of collector coins. A couple weeks ago, I was leaning over scrutinizing his goods when an older guy opened up a discussion with Dave. He was very tall and thin, and had the bit of look like Abraham Lincoln. But I could tell he knew what he was talking about. He was reciting dates of Indian cents, Buffalo nickels, Walking Liberty Half Dollars, and how each date had fared in Grey Sheet over the last 5 or 10 years. He was a like a grey sheet Wikipedia.

So we naturally struck up a conversation. His name is Dave Ruth, and if you say it real fast it sounds like "Babe Ruth." He proceeded to tell me his story. He started collecting as a youngster in the early 50's here in Reading, PA, and just put sets together from paperboy routes and going to the bank and so on. He had complete or nearly complete sets of just about every 20th Century coin, and decent starts on a lot of 19th Century material. I naturally inquired as to his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent collections and indeed he reflected that he had a nice set, mostly "full Libertys" with a few key dates missing. We carried on a conversation about this and that, and he invited me to be a guest speaker at his coin club. Eventually I offered to buy him lunch and bring a few coins for show and tell. I said, for as thin as he is, it shouldn't cost me much more a lunch tab.

The next week I called him and made good on my lunch offer. It had snowed that day so the restaurant was nice and quiet,

➡

quite amenable for spreading out some blue Whitman books of coins. At some point in time, a golfing buddy and a customer of his walked in and sat down at a table near us. After he captured a glance of us peering through our loupes staring at coins, he came over laughing and made a few jokes about coin collectors and geeks or something along those lines. I reminded him the last time he went golfing with a "coin geek," that "coin geek" had put a pretty good whoopin' on him.

I looked at several of his sets, feigning disinterest in the blue book housing his Indian cents. Finally, after looking at Mercury dimes and Franklin halves and Walking Liberty 50-centers, I slowly reached for his Indian Cent book. I opened it to find nothing really eye-catching. No blazers, no key dates of exceptional quality. There was a very choice 1864-L which I graded at least a choice XF45, perhaps AU50 in today's market. Just a real nice even chocolate brown piece, fully struck and original. It seemed to stand out amongst his early dates, which were mainly Fine or low end VF.

"The 64-L is a nice one," I mentioned.

"Yes, I got that one in 1954 on my paper route. I delivered the Reading Eagle in Wyomissing, the suburb I grew up in. At some point in time, they raised the weekly delivery rate from 30 cents to 35 cents. When I got to Mrs. McGarry's house, she walked out with 30 cents in her hand for me. After I reminded her the rates had gone up that week she turned and went back into her home. After several minutes, she re-emerged with five pennies in her hand—and to my amazement they were all Indian cents. Most were just common from the 1900's, but the one that caught my eye was the 1864-L—a real beauty as you can see! She must have raided her husband's collection to come up with the five cents."

But the issue that really caught my eye was not the 1864-L but the 1869. Not because of its grade, just a regular Fine-15 or thereabouts. But as soon as I put my loupe on it I immediately recognized it as a Snow-1. By far the nicest repunched date for 1869 and one of the nicest for the entire series. Although it is not nearly as popular as the "9 over 9" variety Snow-3, it is by far much rarer. I recall when I first got together with Rick Snow to help and edit his Indian Cent guidebook. It was at the ANA in Chicago in 1991. I remember giving him guidance on several, but I distinctly recall the year 1869, to make "Snow-1" the most prominent variety, regardless of its popularity or not. In the case of 1869 it was Snow-1 because of its strong repunched date, particularly the first two digits "18." After years of searching for it, I have uncovered maybe six examples. Years after first reporting this variety, it remains extremely elusive… I will find probably twenty 1869/9 Snow-3's to every Snow-1. The Ruth 1869 came out of a flea market in Madrid, Spain in 1990 for $10.00.



1869 Snow-1 18/18 (n)

About the third example I acquired in the mid 1990's was from fellow Fly-In member Dave Brody of Elkhart, Indiana. It was this piece, holed and plugged but otherwise a nice chocolate brown XF example that a light finally dawned on me as to why this variety is so elusive. The piece Dave Brody had cherrypicked at the Michigan State Numismatic Show that fall had to be one of the last pieces struck from that obverse die. How do I know this? An extremely heavy die break shows prominently on his example. The obverse die, being in the hammer position, rarely exhibits any retained cuds. On the Brody example this is essentially a retained cud.

How a broken loose piece looks on the coin depends on whether it is from the hammer die or anvil die. When a piece breaks from the anvil die it tends to remain in place for a surprisingly long time while striking subsequent coins. This is a result of the metal collar that fits tightly around the die, acting as a solid retainer for the broken piece. On the other hand, a piece that breaks from the hammer die falls out immediately and becomes a full cud. There is a noticeably different appearance between a retained cud and a full cud.

Below is a chart compiling data on cuds in two series that I have researched extensively, the Flying Eagle and Indian cents. It is known definitively from other research that for the Flying Eagle series the reverse was the hammer die and the opposite was true for the Indian Cent, that is the obverse die was the hammer. Categorizing the type of cud observed by whether it is retained or full is an interesting study of populations.

		# Full Cuds	#Retained Cuds
Hammer Die	Fly Eagle Reverse	29	0
	Indian 1c Obverse	11	1
Anvil Die	Fly Eagle Obverse	1	5
	Indian 1c Reverse	38	177

Look at the nature of the cuds in the hammer position--the broken pieces do not linger in the hammer die to strike very many pieces before they succumb to gravity and fall out. Of the 41 known cuds in the hammer die, only one is retained—that one is the lucky Brody 1869 Snow-1 piece. On the other hand, a broken die piece in the anvil die is prone to remain in place and strike a very large number of coins before either popping out or being retired from service. As a result, if a sufficient population of cuds is known for a given series, then conjecture may be made as to the die settings for that series. As small of a population as one example is enough to establish with reasonable confidence the die settings. For example, a die exhibiting a very deep re-

tained cud is almost assuredly resting in the anvil position. The collar protecting it is the only way to support the piece from falling.

How did the Mint decide which die was to be the hammer and which to be the anvil? This question is often asked with no definitive answer ever being accepted. Study of the attached chart does lead to some insight to the question.

With no exceptions, the "family" series, those denominations exhibiting identical designs such as the Seated Liberty and Barber series had identical die settings. These series had the same die settings for the half dime (Seated), dime, quarter, half dollar, as well as dollar (Seated) and favored using the obverse as the hammer die. As a result, with few exceptions, most of the U.S. coinage production has been performed with the obverse die in the hammer position and reverse die in the anvil.

But the Mint took on a more creative approach on the unique designs, and was not afraid to employ the reverse as the hammer. In the trial and pattern stage, the Mint may have experimented to see if the coin would strike up better with a given die setting arrangement. In so doing, some designs may have struck up more fully or easier with the reverse as the hammer die. Another clue to these reversed issues is the feature of the back of the coin. On several of these issues, the reverse tends to be dominant with respect to a central figure rather than merely the central device exhibiting a denominational value. The buffalo on the nickel, the fasces on the Mercury Dime, and the eagle on the Peace Dollar all loom large on the central reverse design. This may have encouraged the mint to use these die settings.

Interestingly, there are three known instances in which the die settings were changed during the course of production of a series. The first of these came with the Seated Half Dollar. As with the other Seated denominations the half dollar was struck with the obverse in the hammer die. But with the Coinage Act of 1853, arrows were added to the obverse and rays to the reverse to denote the change in weight of the denominations. For some reason, possibly due to the discussion above, the Mint in 1853 switched the die settings for the half dollar, employing the reverse as the hammer position. In 1856 with these design elements being dropped again, the mint reverted to the standard obverse in the hammer position. It is noteworthy that the Mint did not apparently change the die settings for the half dime, dime, quarter dollar, or dollar during this time period.

The next flip-flop occurred with the Shield nickel. In 1866 the nickel five-cent piece was unveiled displaying rays on the reverse. These initial strikings had the obverse in the hammer position, with the rays reverse situated in the anvil die. During the course of production in 1867, the Mint eliminated the rays on the reverse and while doing so, changed this die to the hammer position. The only plausible reason I can surmise is the difficulty the mint was having with extreme die breakage with this series.

The Mint was well aware that striking the large hard nickel planchets was causing severe breakup of dies. Just three years prior to the introduction of this new alloy the sacred "In God We Trust" motto had made its debut on the Two-Cent piece and officials may have been very weary of losing this to a falling die break. By placing the obverse in the anvil the collar would retain and strike up the details on the hard nickel blanks regardless. Whether this was their thinking or not, in reality it worked well.

The last series to have its die settings swapped was the Morgan dollar. This series is unique in many respects of die making, patterns, trials, as well as general history. Its die settings are no different. The series began its production run in 1878 with the obverse in the hammer die. But at least one genuine example of an 1879-O with a distinct partial collar shows the reverse being in the hammer position. All other years, from 1880 on and including 1921, were produced with the obverse as the hammer die. There is no known reason for the sudden and short-lived change in 1879.

What importance does this knowledge bear for the numismatist?

Numismatists enjoy having their deep thirst quenched with knowledge regardless of content, but understanding the operation of the hammer and anvil dies does bear relevance in rendering authenticity to a piece. At least three examples spring to mind in my career. The first involves a high grade Capped Bust half dollar dated 1809. A member of my local coin club brought it in for display believing it to be a counterfeit purchased many years prior. Because the dentils were prominently displayed in the reverse field, he was convinced it was the work of a charlatan whose first strike missed target. Oblivious of Al Overton's work in this field, he did not realize that it was in fact a diagnostic for designation O-110 that year. I then proceeded to explain how the dentils could appear on the reverse die, and that it was actually a diagnostic for this variety.

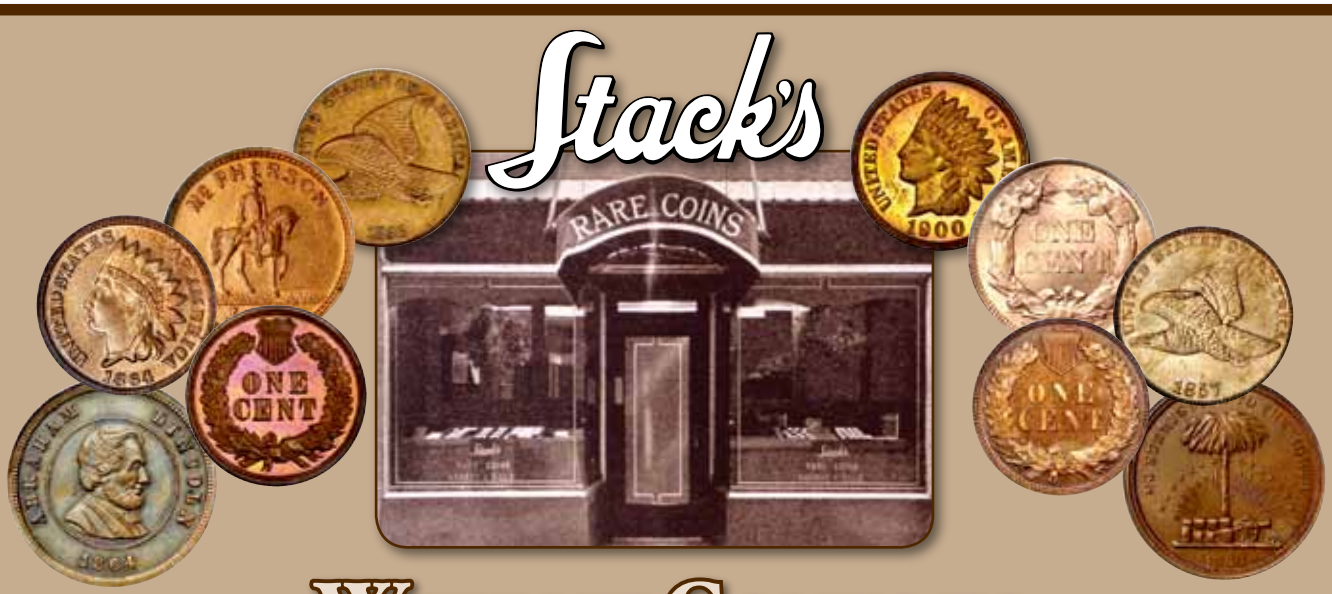
In fact, every time I perform authentication, I try to determine the subject coin's die settings to ensure they match what I have on record for use by the Mint. You would be surprised how many counterfeits have this backwards.

What does all of this have to do with the 1869 Snow-1??? I am pretty confident when I state that although the Mint will allow an overdate die or a doubled die be employed its full life, they were quite keen to the appearance of a large die break or cud on a piece and its subsequent loss of aesthetics. Once discovered, a die with such a large die break would most likely be pulled from service immediately and scrapped out as it is impossible to repair steel with this chemistry. Shortly after the Brady piece was struck, undoubtedly this chip fell off the obverse die forming a very deep and large "cud." With part of the date missing, the press would have been braked as soon as discovery was noticed and the die retired forever. What intrigues me the most is that, assuredly, issues were struck with this full cud, and most likely, at least one should have escaped the Mint… but I have yet to find it! But dang, would I ever like to find it!

I have been asked if the strong repunched date was the cause of the die break. My opinion is no, it is just a matter of coincidence.

That's it for now… Coming to the ANA Show in Los Angeles this August? We will have a club meeting on Friday at 1:00 p.m. Check the directory for room number and hope to see you there!!!

Have a Great Spring!!!



When it Comes to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents, The Stack's Tradition is Unexcelled!

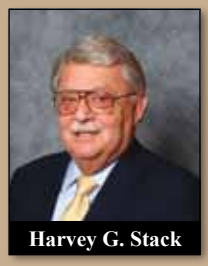
Since Day One, which for us was 1933 in the establishment of our New York City business, and 1935 for our first auction, Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents have been an important part of our business. Over a long period of time we have bought and sold just about everything in the book, ranging from 1856 Flying Eagle cents in every imaginable state of preservation, to extraordinary runs of Indian Head cents, to curious and rare patterns.

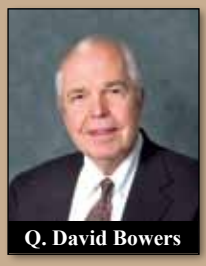
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COLLECTING FLYING EAGLES AND INDIAN CENTS

(Or How I Got Started)

by Steven C. Drake

When people hear I collect coins, I usually get a few questions or comments like, how did you get started? What do you collect? I have these coins, what are they worth? Or people will state, I have this or that coin, and it is worth X amount of dollars, which most the time, the people do not know the true worth of their coin. I usually tell people I collect bread and butter coins, pennies, nickels, and dimes. I have never had a high budget to spend on coins. Over the years, I have been able to complete Lincoln Cents and Buffalo Nickels in mid-grades (Fine to Very Fine). Also, I was able to assemble Two-Cents pieces in Very Fine to Extremely Fine condition from 1864 to 1872.

It was in 2005 that I became really interested in Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. It should have been sooner. I have this friend that I will call, Mr. Q, who collects Indian Cents. Mr. Q has a passion for collecting these beautiful coins. I would see Mr. Q at coin club meetings and coin shows. He would always tell me what Indian Cent he found and what Snow variety he cherry-picked. I really did not pay much attention to Mr. Q, since I liked to collect what everyone else was collecting – modern coins.

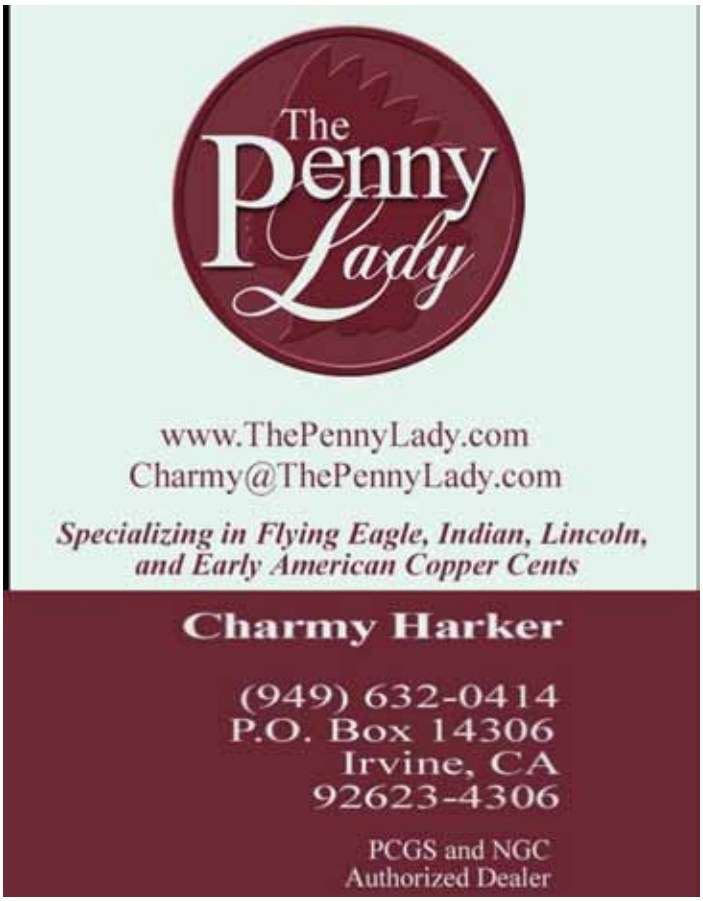
In January 2005, I retired from working over 30 years for Uncle Sam. I decided I was going to move to a warmer climate. Well, I decided that I was going to have to down-size my collection, and besides, I knew the dealers in the area that would buy my modern coins and proof sets at a fair price. I said to Mr. Q, "You have been promoting Indian Cents all these years, I would like a nice one to remember such a good friend." Mr. Q told me he was always upgrading his collection, and then would sell the lesser graded coin. He did not have many extra Indian Cents that would fit into my budget, but he did have a MS61 1905 in an ANACS slab that he would sell me.

Well, I moved to an area that does not have a coin club. The closest coin shows are usually over 100 to 300 miles away. One good thing, there is a local coin shop to help keep my interest in coins. Mr. Q would call me, or I would call him a couple times a month. Of course the conversations always centered on what latest Snow variety Mr. Q had found. So, I decided maybe I could collect Indian Cents by dates, since they would go along with my Two-Cent pieces, since Longacre designed both coins and I did not have to compete with Mr. Q. The first thing I did in collecting Flying Eagle and Indian Cents was to join the Fly-In Club and buy the Redbook on the Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. I once had Q. David Bowers book on Indian Cents, but I sold it when I down-sized my library when I moved. That is one thing I regret doing - selling most my library.

I did have a coin album that had a hand-full of Indian Cents in the late 1890's and the 1900's in usually Good to Fine condition. I decided I would try to collect coins in Very Fine and Extremely Fine condition for the late dates. Those coins would fit into my budget, and I felt good at grading those coins, plus most my collection were in those grades. I started receiving the Longacre's Ledger, which I think is a class publication for a specialty area in coin collecting. I read and re-read every issue. I went to the local coin shop and purchase a few Indian Cents from its limited stock, but I still looked to see if there was anything new each time I went to the shop. I started purchasing a few coins from internet auctions, and for the most part, I have had good luck.

This past summer, I was going to visit friends in my old stomping grounds, plus I was invited to have a meal with Mr. Q and his wife. I decided to take my growing Indian Cent collection so I could have the expert tell me how I was doing on assembling my collection. Mr. Q said I was actually doing pretty good in obtaining problem-free coins. Mr. Q spotted a couple of Snow varieties in my collection that were in better grades than what he had. Mr. Q, wanted to make a trade, I thought to myself, why not, I could always fill those holes again. In the first trade, I was able to obtain a 1886 Type 2 in Fine condition, since I did not have a 1886 in my collection. The next coin I traded to Mr. Q was an AU 1898, with a variety Mr. Q could upgrade his collection, for a 1902 MS62 BN. I thought, hey, I must have done pretty good in buying coins at the coin shop.

For the most part, I am done buying Flying Eagles and Indian Cents for under $20. I'm going to have to save my money to purchase more expensive coins in the tougher dates. I still study the Longacre Ledger and the Redbook on Flying Eagle and Indian Cents. The coin shop has a $1.50 junk dish for Indian Cents most of which are in good condition. On my last trip to the coin shop, I found a 1897 Snow-1 in the junk dish. This is the first time I knew I was purchasing a Snow variety Indian Cent. For 2009, I am going to have to obtain Rick Snow's variety catalogs, so I can tell Mr. Q of my cherry-picking adventures.



A Counterfeit 1872 Indian Cent
By Richard Snow

Whenever a counterfeit is identified, it is always an educational experience. Hopefully, the lesson won't be forgotten so that it becomes a costly mistake. There are many fears right now about counterfeits entering the market from China via eBay. Since counterfeiting is presently either legal or not enforced in China, there are more and more fakes made there found every day.

The present coin is not a new fake. It is what is called a Bay Area Counterfeit and is very, very deceptive. The present example was shown to me at the Portland ANA this March. Before I put my glasses on to see the date, I questioned its authenticity mainly on the overall look of the coin. It just looked like the many other Bay Area fakes that are known - rounded edges on the devices and letters similar to what a polished and etched coin would look like.

Upon closer inspection I noticed that it was a known variety, the Snow-1. However, the reverse didn't match up with the recorded diagnostics. I tried to look for some give-away that would condemn the coin quickly, but this fake is very well made and would likely fool almost anyone.

As this was the first example I had seen, I had no notes on the die markers that would repeat from fake to fake. There are always some - no coin is perfect, so any counterfeit made from an imperfect coin will show some marks that were on the original coin and now on every counterfeit made from that coin.
My *Ah-Ha* moment came when I tried to stand the coin up on its edge. It stood up easily. The rims were wide and flat and gave this coin away as being a fake. As most of you are aware, non-proof Indians have beveled edges and will not stand up on their edge no matter how hard you try. You may be able to accomplish this with a Proof, but this coin was not a Proof.



1872 Counterfeit



Date Area
Transferred from a Snow-1 obverse die



CE in CENT
Reverse with extra outlines

With only one example in hand, I couldn't be certain of any repeating die markers. I needed a second example to identify them.

Fast forward two weeks to the March Baltimore show. A prominent dealer came by with a box of slabs for me to look through. I came across another counterfeit 1872 from the same dies! This time it was in a PCGS "Genuine" holder! The coin was knocked out for being off color, but not for being fake. I told the owner of the coins and they likely sent the coin back to PCGS to be added to their counterfeit collection.

I now was able to find which marks were repeating. The second coin was marked up a bit to hide the repeating marks but some were the same on both coins.

Diagnostic marks:

1) There is a short mark on the cheek midway between the mouth and the hair curl.

2) There is a bold mark on the end of the ribbon by the last feather..

Other identifying features are as follows:

1) Snow-1 obverse die with repunching on the 2 to the north.
2) The reverse will have extra outlines inside the E in CENT.
3) The edge will be wide and flat, like a Proof edge. If not, then the edge will show filing marks.

These fakes were made in the 1960-1970 period and will likely show up in older collections. The diagnostics for a genuine Snow-1 are given in *The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide 1870-1889*. Even if you do not intend to collect varieties it is important to know the diagnostics of known varieties and Proofs so you can avoid purchasing a fake in the future.



Diagnostic mark #1



Diagnostic mark #2



Wide flat edge

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Die States of 1877 Indian Cents.
By Richard Snow

The 1877 Indian Cent is the rarest date in the series. It has long been thought to be the second lowest mintage in the series, behind the 1909-S. In Q. David Bowers's 1996 *Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents,* there was some speculation that the mintage was overstated, but little in the way of proof was presented. In the March issue of *The Numismatist*, my article *The Indian Head Cent of 1877* was published. That article showed how reissues of redeemed cents caused the lower mintage in 1877 (Five-cent and three-cent nickels were not even issued in 1877 for the same reason).

The big discovery in that article was that only two obverse dies and one reverse die struck the entire run of 1877 Indian cents for circulation. With a maximum die life of 200,000 pieces, the mintage of 1877 Indian cents had to be less than that number. This should have made full page headlines at the time, but it hardly caused the sensation I believed it deserved. Perhaps collector's eye-lids get heavy when the discussion turns to die life, die states and die deterioration. No one seemed to have read the article, even though it was featured on the cover.

I incorporated the information into my *Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide 1870-188*9 in 2007 and then the information became more widely known. But the writers who rehash information in auction catalogs and hobby newspapers failed to read that either. So here we are over 10 years later, and to a large extent the information that the mintage of the 1877 Indian is grossly overstated is still not widely known.

One reverse die was used to strike the entire mintage!

This die is curiously the Shallow N type, or Type of 1869. This die was replaced by the Bold N design in 1870, but the Shallow N was still used sporadically in 1870-1872. Why was another Shallow N die used in 1877? This is presently unknown.

The characteristics of this reverse die are fairly easy to remember. There is an angle-shaped clash mark over the upper right side of the O in ONE. This is a mark made by the neck and chin of the obverse die contacting with the reverse die. In my *Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide 1870-188*9, I stated that the earliest die state has no clash marks, but I have since seen what I believe is the earliest die state and it has the die clash. **We will still list die stage A as having no die clash marks, but it is believed not to exist.** By following the history of this die, we can get a striking order and make assumptions about the true mintage.

Terminology - Die State is used as a general term such as early die state and late die state, whereas Die Stage is a specific term used in conjunction with a letter - Die Stage A, Die Stage B, etc.



Rev. 1877A, Shallow N

Olive leaf away from denticles. Shield points away from denticles. Small die dot on the E in ONE near the base. Rough areas between shield and left wreath end.

Die stage B

Diagonal die polish lines from 4:00 to 10:00. These will fade on later strikes. Two light clash marks above the O in ONE.



Die stage B - Two clash marks



Die stage C

A die crack runs from the denticles at 9:30 to the wreath. Multiple clash marks are now visible above the O in ONE.



Die stage C

A die crack runs from the denticles at 9:30 to the wreath.



Die stage D

A die crack runs from the tip of the left wreath diagonally through the horizontal shield bars to the rim at 12:30.



Obverse 4

Date position- (C)[1]. Broken D hub. The date is spaced close together. The 1& 8 just touch. The first 7 is slightly lower than the 18 and the second 7 is lower than the first 7. Die file marks connect the last S in States with the tip of the first feather tip.

Die stage A

Diagonal die polish lines from 2:00 to 8:00. These will fade on later strikes. No die cracks.

1 C = Centered, The left edge of the 1 is centered over a denticle.



Obverse 4. Die stage B

No die polish marks. Die crack from the upper left tip of the U (when facing upright) to the denticles at 7:00.



Date area. Obverse 4, Die stage A

The first 7 is lower than the 18 at the base. The base of the last 7 is lower than the first.



Broken D hub. Obverse 4, Die stage A

This hub created dies in the 1872-1877 era and progressively wore down, making the D in UNITED lose the top portion. All dies from the later state of this hub will have this feature.



Obverse 4. Die stage B, Die crack



Obverse 5

Date position- (LH)[1]. Full D hub. Date spaced slightly apart. There is a die dot by the middle hair curl just above the ribbon.

Die stage A

(not shown).

No die cracks. It is unknown if this exists without die cracks.

Die stage B

Die crack from the field below the 1 through the base of the last 7.

1 LH = Left Half, The left edge of the 1 is over the left half of a denticle.



Obverse 5, Die stage C

The die crack from the field below the 1 through the base of the last 7 now extends to the rim at 5:00 (just above the A when properly oriented).



Obverse 5, Die stage C

A die crack connects the TES in STATES. Also a die crack runs through the R in AMERICA (not shown)

Die combinations of 1877 Indian Cents.

Snow 1 Die pair

Rarity[1]	Obverse 4	Reverse A.	Notes
Unknown	Stage A	Stage A	None seen.
1-50	Stage B	Stage B	Only 1 seen. MS-64RD. Worn example my be difficult to identify.
2000-5000	Stage C	Stage B	Most 1877 Indians are of this die combination. The dies become skewed (out of parallel) causing the right side of both obver and reverse to be weak. On the obverse, this is seen on the tips of feathers 6,7 and 8. as well as AMERICA. Usually 3 -3/4 diamonds on MS examples.

Snow-2 Die Pair

Rarity[1]	Obverse 5	Reverse A	Notes
Unknown.	Stage A	Stage B?	None seen.
500-2000	Stage B	Stage C	These are usually well struck. High grade example show all diamond details well.
1000-3000	Stage C	Stage D	These are usually well struck. Usually 3-3/4 diamonds visible.

1 Rarity is based on observation and extrapolated to the total estimated in existence.

Based on my estimates of survivors, there may be between 3,500 and 10,000 examples of 1877 Indian cents in all grades. Nearly 4,000 are showing in the combined PCGS and NGC populations in all grades. Perhaps the higher number is more correct when we include all problem pieces out there.

Only one reverse die makes guessing about the original mintage easy, since the average die life during this era is about 200,000 pieces. It lasted fairly well throughout its life. It likely suffered its first two clashes on installation. Perhaps they cycled the press once or twice to seat the obverse die in the hammer position to cause this.

After awhile, the dies became skewed in the press and caused many examples to be weak on the right side. This wasn't discovered for awhile. These weak-strike pieces may have eventually caused the coiner to stop the coining press and change the obverse die before it was fully used.

Probably, the reverse clashed a few more times during the changeover to the second obverse die. This pairing produced some very handsome coins. The obverse die suffered some die cracks but not a whole lot of die wear. None of these dies were beaten to death, so we are going to assume that the total mintage was likely in the 150,000 area, two-thirds of them being S1 and 1/3 being S2.

Of course, these are mere guesses, but the guesses are based on what we can gather from observations of the coins themselves.

A mintage of 150,000 is in-line with other rarities, like the 1916-D Mercury Dime (264,000), which had a combined NGC/PCGS population of over 5,600. Now that the likely estimated mintage is arrived at, we need to find some documentation that dispels once and for all the overstated mintage figure of 852,500 for the 1877 Indian Cent.



1869 Copper-Nickel double-Strike
By Richard Snow and Chris Pilliod

At the recent ANA Money Show in Portland a gentleman came up to my table and brought out a wonderful error for me to see. It was a 1869 Indian Cent struck on what I believe is a copper-nickel planchet. This would make it a J-669, (PT1 in the *Attribution Guide*). The coin was also double-struck with only the date showing on the obverse and the shield on the reverse.

Upon closer examination, I noticed that it was also a repunched date, listed as Snow-13. This matches perfectly with the description in the *Attribution Guide*.

The coin was given to me to have it tested by PCGS and authenticated. Since Fred Weinberg was sitting not more than four tables away, I brought it over to him to see. He loved it.

It turns out that this coin had history. The coin was in the possession of the heirs of Frank Cihon, a noted error specialist. Frank had willed his collection to Fly-In Club member Xan Chamberlain (I'm told that Frank pronounced his name "X-Ann" instead of "Zan").

After showing a few Fly-In members, like Ken Hill, word of this coin spread very quick. Chris sent me a message saying that he recalls the piece very clearly.

From here, I'll let Chris tell his side of the story.

Shortly after we moved to Ft. Wayne, IN, in the late 1980's I drove over to spend a weekend at Fred's house in his modest little home just outside Chicago. Fred was well known in the CONECA circles as having a great collection of Indian and Lincoln cent errors. It was only a 3 or 4 hour drive or so and I mainly went to photograph his nicer pieces.

He had retrieved his Indian, Flying Eagle and Lincoln Cent errors out from the bank and, man, there were sure some great ones. He had some great Lincoln errors but I didn't shoot any of those, just the Indian Cents. Fred was primarily interested simply in acquiring a nice error from each date/mintmark, so for some years it was a tall order.

I slowly perused his Indian and Flying Eagle cents and immediately noticed a few counterfeits but didn't tell him as I was afraid he thought I might be trying to dupe him. But for sure, the piece that caught my attention was the 1869 double struck... dang what a great piece! Fred told me the story of how he acquired it (dirt cheap as I recall) and that it was struck in aluminum. I recall the repunched date and got a closeup of it.

Wow, I said, and of course we eventually got to what he was planning to do with the collection as he never had married. And he was already in his late 70's or so. I think he was born in 1913. He said he had a couple sisters with sons but they didn't care about coins. He had become good friends with Xan Chamberlain and he told me that "X-Xan" (he always pronounced Xan's name as "Ex-zan") was to get all the Indian Cents when he passed away.

Well, I told him if Xan wasn't interested in that piece I'd give him $2000. He said he'd think about it. I think he paid only $200 or so for it years before. I did occasionally call him over the years and keep in touch. As error prices started to rise during the 90's, I called him one night and said I'd give him $5000 for it. He said it wasn't about money and that would be one piece he would hold out for me after he passed away.

Fred died about 2000 or so and I never got a call. I even tried tracking down a nephew in Joliet but never had any success, so I wrote it off figuring Xan had gotten it.

But when I ran into Xan at the San Francisco ANA, we spent a lot of time talking about Fred's estate. He did in fact acquire all the Indian Cents. As I recall, Fred didn't want any money but in lieu of this, Xan made a generous donation to the ANA in Fred's honor and name. I eagerly asked Xan about the 1869, and asked if he'd like to sell it. He said "No, I didn't get it. Fred's held that one for you... didn't he give it to you?"

I said no, I hadn't heard anything. I believe Xan said Fred was just going to give it to me. "I don't expect that," I replied.

Then Xan showed me some of the Indian errors he suspected were counterfeit. He didn't want them and we worked out a deal on them. But in the box Xan had attributed as counterfeit was a gorgeous 1868 double struck piece. "Xan," I said "do you think this is bad?" He replied, "Yes it is". I said, "I think it is genuine, why don't you get it slabbed"???? So he sent it into NGC and it came back XF or AU genuine, a great piece.

I think I did buy a cud or two from Fred that weekend, as he wasn't real keen on cuds especially. One thing I also remember buying was an old set of golf clubs he had collecting dust in his basement. A set of real dogs from 1963. He said he didn't play anymore and wanted to get rid of them. He asked what I would pay, and I said $40 or $50. He said OK that was what he paid way back when. It came with a golf pull cart and this winter my wife said those clubs are just collecting dust, so I gave the irons away and donated the pull cart to Reading Country Club.

The real bummer of the whole trip was I forgot my tripod, so most of my photos didn't turn out real well.

But I did lose 2 lbs on the trip. I spent a night at his house and for lunch and dinner he dragged out these old frozen pizzas from the freezer that were just absolutely terrible. I couldn't eat them... :). He had worked the railroad his whole life so lived pretty frugally.



Second strike date area



First strike date area



Obverse and Reverse

Here is a strike error, on a wrong planchet using a variety die.

Mark Goodman's *Numismatic Photography*
A review by Dave Noble

If the hobby we all share and love isn't interesting enough, we also have photography to add some fun to the mix. I myself have just begun this endeavor, new camera, software, and a photography book authored by one of our own members.

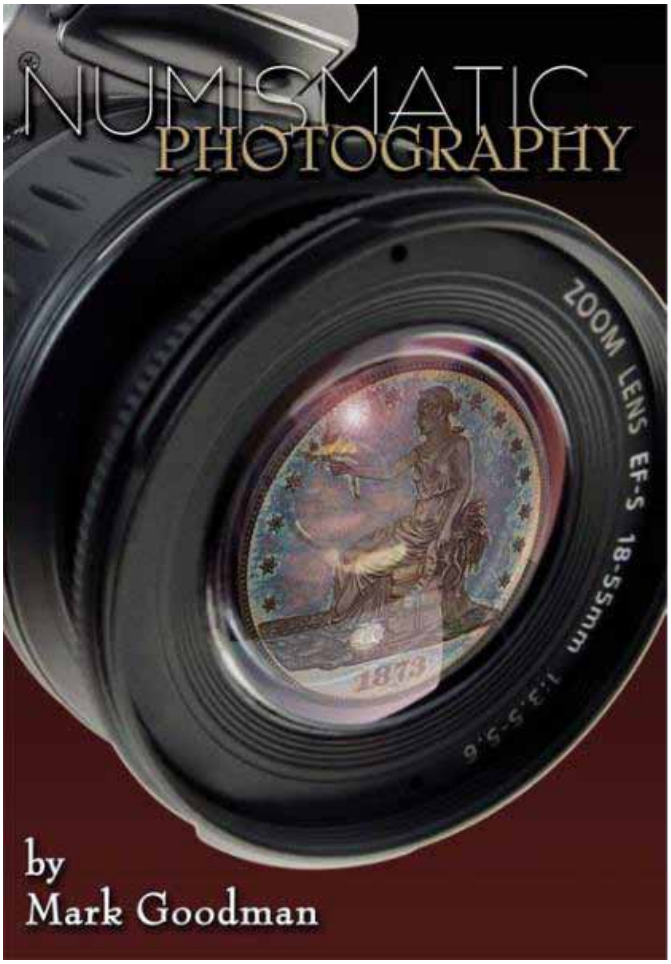
The book, Numismatic Photography by Mark Goodman is the real reason for this article. The book is very informative, and speaks well of Mark's abilities with both camera and lighting. He has written articles on coin photography for the Ledger in the past, all very helpful for those of us who love taking our coin pics.

It was evident back then that he knew what he was talking about, but he has really out-done himself with the new book. The book includes info on cameras, lighting tips, and some of the most fantastic coin pics I've ever seen. The book is a must if you are serious about coin photography, a real treat to read.

Mark is currently working on a follow up book , the new book involves high magnification imaging, something all of us variety collectors will be interested in. I know I am looking forward to some real close up imaging tips, I have so many fantastic varieties, I just can't seem to do them justice with my old photo outfit. I'll be firing up the new kit shortly, and with my new book, I look for some really great pics to post on our Talk site in the future.

I highly recommend this to all present and future coin photographers, and think it is only fitting to recognize one of our own member's accomplishments.

Those that are interested, his book can be ordered from his site at: http://www.coinimaging.com/, please take time to check it out, you won't be disappointed.



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Encased Indian Cents
By Richard Snow

It's 1901, Newark, New Jersey. A guy walks into a bar a sits down. "Howdy brother" says the customer in the stool besides him. "You look like you need that drink!" he says. "Yeah, it's been a rough one. Can't seem to hold on to my customers." "So, you're in sales are ya. I got a real dandy idea for ya. Here, take one of these."

He hands the salesman a fancy aluminum casing with a shiny new penny inside. "My customers never lose my address - in fact they keep it for good luck"! The once tired-looking salesman was now bright, perky and sitting there with his mouth hanging open like he just saw the second coming. "Wow, what a great idea! How can I get these made for my business"?



1901 Henry J. Wehr's, Milwaukee
"Keep Me and Never Go Broke"

Something to this effect happened around the turn of the last century. Aluminum, once a precious metal worth more per weight than gold was now, readily obtainable and even cheap. The use of electricity to separate it from bauxite, one of the most common meterials in the Earth's crust, was begun in 1886. Now aluminum was becoming common in everyday items.

The idea of encased coins came about in 1899 in New Jersey. By 1901, it was becoming a novelty at expositions and fairs as well as being used as business cards that no one dared throw away.

The Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, in 1901 was the first big roll-out of encased coins. Mostly. these featured the Indian Cent. Nearly every exposition in the United States from then on has their own encasements. St. Louis - 1904, Jamestown - 1907. Western Fairs such as Portland - 1905 and Seattle - 1909 didn't produce many encased cents.

To make the encased cents, they employed an aluminum blank of a specified shape - bears, clovers, ovals, rounds, even spoon-shaped. The new cent of the same year of making was inserted into the center hole and the press stamped the design on the encasement at the same time as it secured the coin in the hole.

Many times, the design of the encasement crushed the rims of the coin slightly. Sometimes it bent the coin. For this reason, it is never a good idea to remove coins from encasements. Instead of getting a high-grade coin, you end up with a damaged coin and a now-worthless encasement without any coin.



1901 Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo
"Lucky Penny / Pocket Piece"
(William McKinley could have used one.)



1902 Cent removed from encasement
Flattened, bent and edge damage



1901 Parkes Coffee
"Keep Me and Never Go Broke"
No hole



1901 Schwarzschild & Sulzberger
"Keep Me and Never Go Broke"
Holed for suspension

There are many ways to collect encasements. Some collectors like to collect by theme, such as World's Fairs. Other collections can be built by the coin in the encasement. For cent encasements, the coin is typically the same date as the encasement. Rolls of new coins were used for these pieces.

As with Merchant Civil War tokens, the "obverse" is the side with the merchant, not the obverse of the coin. Grading is less important for these than some sellers would like you to think. Most collectors want a decent example and a pretty penny helps only slightly.

Originality is the key - beware of encasements with their coins replaced. Usually the grade of the coin will not match the grade of the encasement. In this group, the 1904 St. Louis Teacup is not the original coin. When held up to a light, some gaps are visible. Also the coin can be popped back out with a slight pressure. Of course, now some crooks might crazy-glue the coins in, but with practice you can tell which are the original pieces.

Prices for encasements average around $20 to $100. Some rarer ones sell for upwards of $500, but that is unusual. One collector from Portland, Ron Burk, collects only Indian Cent encasements and has a great collection of about 240 high grade pieces. He usually can be found at the Long Beach show helping Charmy Harker, The Penny Lady. Alan Weinberg, of California has a good knowledge of encasements. Bo Bobjack, an old friend from Tucson, who is opening up a coin shop in Trenton, NJ, has thousands of pieces of various denominations and types.

Sometimes a hoard of from a manufacturer is discovered. Recently, here in Tucson one such hoard came to light of a very rare and unusual Kolb's Bakeries. These were trading in the $500 to $800 range at first and now are $250 or less. Bear in mind, that when several hundred show up on the market, prices will drop.



1904 St. Louis World's Fair
"Keep Me and Never Go Broke"



1904 St. Louis World's Fair - Teacup
"I have been to Missouri and got Cleaned"



1908 Kolb's Bakeries
"Bear us in Mind"

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Treasurer's Report

The Fly-In Club Welcomes Our Newest Members

As an ongoing feature, we'd like to welcome our new members:

Member	State	Sponsor
Curt H	New Mexico	none
Paul Y	Missouri	none
Kenneth HH	Texas	website

Thank you for joining us. If you haven't already done so, please check out our web site and online talk forum at www.fly-inclub.org. If you have any questions or comments about the club, please contact me, Vern Sebby at PO Box 559, Sandwich, Illinois, 60548, or email, melva6906@indianvalley.com.

Address Change

Please be advised that we've changed our address to:

Fly-In Club
P.O. Box 559
Sandwich, Illinois 60548

The LaFox address was close to my office, but as I've retired and it is now 30 miles away, so we've made the change.

State Representatives, please change our literature accordingly.
Thanks….Vern Sebby, Treasurer

Fly-In Club
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2008

Account Number	Description	Balance 12/31/08
	ASSETS	
100	Cash in Checking Accounts	$16,608.00
110	Cash in Money Market Account	$-
120	Certificates of Deposit	$-
140	Accounts Receivable	$-
150	Furniture and Equipment	$-
	LIABILITIES	
200	Accounts Payable	$-
250	Reserve for Unearned Dues	$(18,900.00)
	NET WORTH	
300	Net Worth	$(2,292.00)

Status of Members as of 12/31/08	# of Members	Years remaining	Cost/yr	Total future liability
Life Members	45	14	$17.50	$11,025
Expiration date of 12/31/12	2	4	$17.50	$140
Expiration date of 12/31/11	9	3	$17.50	$473
Expiration date of 12/31/10	133	2	$17.50	$4,655
Expiration date of 12/31/09	149	1	$17.50	$2,608
Total	338			$18,900

1880

S8 1880, Earring.

Obv. 11: (RH) *A large die cud develops along the left side of the middle hair curl. It looks like an earring. Heavy extra outlines on the letters except for RICA in AMERICA.*
Rev. J: *Right shield point is connected to the denticles. Left shield point and olive leaf is just away from the denticles.*
Attributed to: Dave Druzisky

This die without the cud would not be listable. The shape and position of the cud accounts for its added desirability. {62BN}



S8 1880, Earring.

S9 1880, Broken 880.

Obv. 12: (RH) *The last three digits are broken at the base. Extra outlines on all letters.*
Rev. K: *Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles.*
Attributed to: Duane Hoff

This is the greatest date punch deterioration that has been yet found. {50}



S9 1880, Broken 880.

1883

S13 1883, Digit in curl.

Obv. 18 (B) *A small base of an 8 is visible between the hair curl and the ribbon end. Heavy outlines on all letters.*
Rev. R: *Shield points and olive leaf away from denticles.*
Attributed to: Marvin Erickson

This is a minor misplaced digit. The 3 has a broken digit punch. {45}



S13 1883, Digit in curl.

S14 1883, Reverse die dot.

Obv. 19 (B) *Extra outlines on all letters.*
Rev. S: *Round die dot beneath the right upright of the N in ONE. Shield points connected to denticles. Olive leaf away from denticles.*
Attributed to: Tony Acevedo

The die mark appears to be deliberate, but is not precisely in the center of the die, so it is not believed to be associated with the positioning of elements on the die. The center of the die is shown in the image by the smaller arrow. Perhaps it is a hardness test dot. The example presented had extensive die wear. {20}



S14 1883, Reverse die dot.



S14 1883, Date area.

Joseph C. Thomas Collection
Heritage Central States Auction
April 30-31, 2009

The Joseph C. Thomas collection to be auctioned by Heritage Auction at the Central States Convention will prove to be an event worth remembering. Many of the finest coins graded are included in this collection including the finest 1873 Double Liberty, both MS-68 PCGS (1861 and 1899), the single finest 1909-S. The accolades could go on and on, but suffice to say, this marks the single greatest collection to come on the market ever!

Flying Eagle Cents
Lot 1074 1857 1C MS64 PCGS.
Lot 1075 1857 1C MS65 NGC.
Lot 1076 1857 1C MS65 NGC.
Lot 1077 1857 1C MS65 PCGS.
Lot 1078 1857 1C MS65 PCGS.
Lot 1080 1857 1C MS66 NGC.
Lot 1081 1857 1C MS66 NGC.
Lot 1084 1858 1C Large Letters MS65 NGC.
Lot 1086 1858 1C Large Letters MS66 NGC.
Lot 1087 1858 1C Large Letters MS66 PCGS.
Lot 1088 1858 1C Small Letters MS64 PCGS.
Lot 1089 1858 1C Small Letters MS65 NGC.
Lot 1092 1858/7 1C MS64 NGC.

Proof Flying Eagle Cents
Lot 1093 1856 1C PR20 PCGS.
Lot 1096 1856 1C --Reverse Damage, Proof.
Lot 1097 1857 1C PR64 PCGS.
Lot 1098 1857 1C PR63 Cameo PCGS.

Indian Cents
Lot 1101 1859 1C MS66 PCGS.
Lot 1102 1860 1C Pointed Bust MS66 PCGS.
Lot 1103 1863 1C MS66 PCGS.
Lot 1104 1864 1C Copper-Nickel MS66 PCGS.
Lot 1106 1864 1C Bronze No L MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1110 1865 1C Fancy 5 MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1113 1867 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1114 1867/67 1C MS64 Red PCGS.
Lot 1116 1871 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1120 1873 1C Doubled LIBERTY, AU58 PCGS.
Lot 1122 1874 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1123 1875 1C MS66 Red NGC.
Lot 1124 1876 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1125 1876 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1126 1876 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1129 1877 1C MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.
Lot 1130 1878 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1131 1879 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1132 1880 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1134 1881 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1136 1882 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1137 1884 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1138 1885 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1139 1886 1C Type One MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1140 1889 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1141 1890 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1142 1891 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1143 1892 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1144 1893 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1145 1894 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1146 1894 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1148 1894 1C Doubled Date MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1149 1895 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1150 1896 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1152 1897 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1153 1897 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1154 1898 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1156 1901 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1157 1902 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1158 1902 1C MS68 Red NGC.
Lot 1159 1905 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1160 1908 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1161 1908-S 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1162 1908-S 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1163 1909 1C MS66 Red PCGS.

Proof Indian Cents
Lot 1172 1860 1C PR65 PCGS.
Lot 1175 1862 1C PR66 PCGS.
Lot 1179 1864 1C Copper Nickel PR66CAM PCGS.
Lot 1184 1866 1C PR65 Red Cameo PCGS.
Lot 1192 1871 1C PR65 Red NGC.

Lot 1198 1875 1C PR65 Red PCGS.
Lot 1204 1878 1C PR67 Red Cameo NGC.
Lot 1205 1879 1C PR66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1206 1880 1C PR67 Red PCGS.
Lot 1209 1884 1C PR67 Red PCGS.
Lot 1217 1888 1C PR66 Red PCGS. EEPS
Lot 1221 1895 1C PR66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1224 1899 1C PR66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1225 1899 1C PR67 Red PCGS.
Lot 1227 1901 1C PR66 Red PCGS.
Lot 1228 1901 1C PR67 Red PCGS.
Lot 1230 1902 1C PR66 Red Cameo PCGS.
Lot 1232 1905 1C PR66 Red PCGS.

Platinum Night

Flying Eagle Cents
Lot 2045 1856 1C MS61 PCGS.
Lot 2046 1856 1C MS63 PCGS. EEPS
Lot 2047 1856 1C MS63 PCGS.
Lot 2048 1856 1C MS65 PCGS.
Lot 2049 1857 1C MS66 PCGS.
Lot 2050 1858/7 1C MS64 PCGS.
Lot 2051 1858/7 1C MS64 PCGS.

Proof Flying Eagle Cents
Lot 2052 1856 1C PR64 PCGS.
Lot 2053 1856 1C PR64 PCGS.
Lot 2058 1857 1C Flying Eagle PR64 Cameo PCGS.
Lot 2059 1858 1C Large Letters PR65 PCGS.
Lot 2060 1858 1C Large Letters PR66 NGC.
Lot 2061 1858 1C Large Letters PR64 Cameo PCGS.
Lot 2062 1858 1C Small Letters PR65 PCGS.

Indian Cents
Lot 2064 1860 1C MS67 PCGS.
Lot 2065 1861 1C MS68 PCGS.
Lot 2066 1862 1C MS67 PCGS.
Lot 2067 1864 1C L On Ribbon MS66 Red NGC.
Lot 2068 1865 1C Fancy 5 MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2069 1866 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2071 1869/9 1C MS66 Red PCGS. EEPS
Lot 2072 1870 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2073 1871 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2074 1872 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2075 1873 1C Open 3 MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2076 1873 1C Closed 3 MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2077 1873 1C Doubled LIBERTY, MS65RB PCGS.
Lot 2078 1877 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2079 1881 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2080 1882 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2081 1883 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2082 1885 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2083 1886 1C Type Two MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 2084 1887 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2085 1887 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2086 1888 1C MS66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2087 1888 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2088 1888/7 1C MS64 Red and Brown NGC.
Lot 2089 1893 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2090 1895 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2091 1899 1C MS68 Red PCGS. EEPS
Lot 2092 1900 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2093 1903 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2094 1904 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2095 1906 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2096 1907 1C MS67 Red PCGS.
Lot 2097 1908-S 1C MS65 Red PCGS. EEPS
Lot 2098 1909-S 1C MS67 Red PCGS.

Proof Indian Cents
Lot 2099 1859 1C PR66 Cameo PCGS.
Lot 2101 1868 1C PR66 Red PCGS.
Lot 2102 1877 1C PR66 Red Cameo PCGS.
Lot 2103 1897 1C PR67 Red Cameo PCGS.

Internet only session
Lot 7167 1887 1C MS65 Red NGC.
Lot 7169 1892 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 7172 1897 1C MS64 Red PCGS.
Lot 7173 1898 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 7185 1907 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 7186 1908 1C MS65 Red PCGS.
Lot 7205 1884 1C PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.